

## The Standard.

## ADVERTISERS

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OGDEN STANDARD.

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## THE NEW CITY OFFICIALS.

On Monday at noon there will be a change of administration at the city hall when the new mayor and commissioner take office.

A former mayor, in offering a little friendly advice, said:

"You will go in with sweet music, but at the end of two years tom-toms will be beating, however devoted you may be to the public service."

In other words, this former mayor has reached the conclusion, by his own experience, that public criticism too often is harsh.

What should be demanded of officials is nothing more than is expected of an employee by an employer—faithful, honest duty, plus efficiency.

Public servants should be as freely and generously praised for the good they do as for the mistakes they make through misjudgment. Of course, the one unforgivable thing is dishonesty of purpose, coupled with false stewardship.

## NOT A CANDIDATE.

General Pershing will be in Ogden the middle of the month. His trip across the continent has brought up the subject as to whether he is a candidate for president. One of the general's close friends has made this statement:

"General Pershing is not a candidate in any sense of the term. Some of his old neighbors at Lincoln, Neb., some time ago organized a 'Pershing for President Club,' and that is as far as any concerted action has gone. The general himself has not altered the position he took publicly when asked for a statement affecting his own political status. He said he was not in politics and would not be so long as he remained in the army. He has not deviated from that determination."

In some quarters there was a report that the Pershing campaign had been opened formally and that Brig. Gen. Charles G. Dawes was to be the Pershing campaign manager. "Absolutely wrong," said Mr. Dawes. "I will not be the manager of anybody's campaign. I am out of politics."

## NO MANAGERS FOR CITIES.

A number of cities have been in favor of having a manager, but the movement is meeting with difficulties.

Akron, Ohio, has offered \$10,000 for a specialist trained in municipal administration, and has failed to get candidates above the common grade.

In commenting on this, the Springfield, Mass., Union, says:

"A desire was manifested in favor of getting the best man that could be found for the position, and to that

end the salary was placed at what was considered a high figure and a special committee named to canvass the field and examine qualifications. The leaders in the movement did not care where their administrator came from, so long as he measured up to the standard.

"It is one of the principal theories in connection with this form of commission government that a city manager, one commanding authority as an expert administrator, could apply his talents in any local field with successful results. It was believed that the advancement of the city manager plan would result in stimulating interest in this direction, graduating men of local distinction into a class of eagerly sought administrators and attracting men of capacity and talent to a field of service where the public interest calls more and more for executives of character and efficiency. Whether the theories on which the city manager plan has found preferment are to some extent impractical or whether the right key has not yet been struck in the endeavor to awaken public recognition of its merits and possibilities, is not clearly established."

## FROM GLORY TO STARVATION.

In the last days of Francis Joseph, Vienna was gay and the outlook was of an empire of greater strength. A month before the war broke out an Ogdan student at that seat of learning was quietly informed that the mighty conflict was coming, and in the camps near Vienna there were a million men mobilized. When he hurried away from the capital, those in authority were dreaming of a vast empire made more powerful by conquests. Vienna was cheered with expectations.

What a transformation since the day that the Ogdan medical student fled from Austria! A special correspondent, cabling from Vienna a week ago, describes the city as going the way of Nineveh and Tyre. There are two and a half million people staring to death and the prediction is made that if something is not done to prevent impending disaster, Vienna will be reduced to 250,000 population. Describing conditions, the correspondent sends this message:

"There are actually two and a half million people in Vienna, and nearly all of them on the verge of starvation or are starving. A great many of them would not still be here if there were anywhere else they could go, and, as far as their economic usefulness is concerned, about nine-tenths could disappear, and Austria would not miss them. In fact, if the present situation continues to exist over a number of years on the Danube, Vienna will of necessity dwindle down until it is one-tenth its present size."

"We American people have so busily disengaged ourselves from any European connections these past few months that we are running the danger of defeating the very purpose for which we went to war. We seem bent on turning our back on Europe. We have been so lukewarm that everybody down in this part of the world knows it, and not only do the peoples no longer count on the friendly shelter of a league of nations under which they can all live together happily, but not now expecting it ever to be realized, they are each out sharpening knives to be ready for trouble, and each digging ditches and building tariff walls that are bound to lead to this same trouble."

"When I first passed this way after the armistice, nearly a year ago, everybody was talking about America. They felt a masterful and kindly hand. Three months ago, the last time I was here, they had ceased talking about us and were dropping back into their selfish selves. Now you never hear a

word about America's ideals and everybody takes it for granted that the Danube is going to become a big boiling Balkans, the scene of intrigue of every powerful nation in Europe, but particularly Germany, France and Italy. As Germany and Italy have good business reasons for standing together in this deal, it leaves France trying to direct the Danube into Francophile channels."

## SHOULD THE KAISER FACE JUSTICE?

Why "try" William Hohenzollern? That question is put by the San Francisco Chronicle and the answer is that to do so would make the former kaiser a martyr. The Chronicle says:

We have never heard of anything more dangerously foolish than the proposal to "try" William Hohenzollern before a judicial, or alleged judicial, tribunal for the atrocities committed by the Germans during the late war. To do so would be to unite Germans throughout the world, and there are some 70,000,000 of them in central Europe, in support of the entire miserable family.

At present the former kaiser is utterly discredited at home. Those who would recall the family to the throne are too few to be a danger. His public trial at London would rally the entire German nation not only to the restoration of the Hohenzollern family, but to the spread of the "kultur" which that family represents throughout the world.

If it be said that the Germans are powerless, the reply is that there is no certainty that the next generation of Germans will be powerless, and, at any rate, the entente nations have quite enough troubles of their own without assuming the job of policing Germany. And, moreover, the folly of the victors since the armistice has been such that it is improbable that they now have the power to prevent the spread of German Kultur to the eastward. And in Italy today Germany has far more friends than England and France. The best thing for the world and the worst thing for William Hohenzollern is to let that family be forgotten. Happily, it is not probable that Holland will surrender the culprit.

The fact is that William Hohenzollern never had the personal character to enable him to control Germany. The family is running out and the more we learn of what took place at Berlin the more evident it is that the kaiser was always managed by stronger men. And whatever he did, or seemed to do, in the way of submarines, devastations and all other atrocities of savage warfare he did with the enthusiastic approval of the German people. And that would be so completely demonstrated at the trial that the German people would be compelled to make his cause their cause.

And there are graver dangers. The proposed trial would be as great a departure from the usages of civilized law as the submarines were from the uses of civilized warfare. And it is easy to make a martyr of a man torn from neutral protection and tried by a tribunal of his avowed enemies in an environment of hatred to his person. And this is not a time when the nations of the world can afford to set a precedent of that kind. It would almost certainly return to plague us. William Hohenzollern is a worthless person who should be forgotten as soon as possible. Moreover, that will be the direst punishment. It is not proposed to hang him, and he would enjoy posing as a martyr.

We do not agree with the Chronicle. The kaiser was the head of government and could have prevented the world war. He gave the word that started the awful bloodshed. It is true that in the past kings and kaisers have escaped trial and responsibility for their outrages, but the time has arrived when the precedent should be ignored and punishment inflicted which will deter other royal heads from doing as did the kaiser in July, 1914.

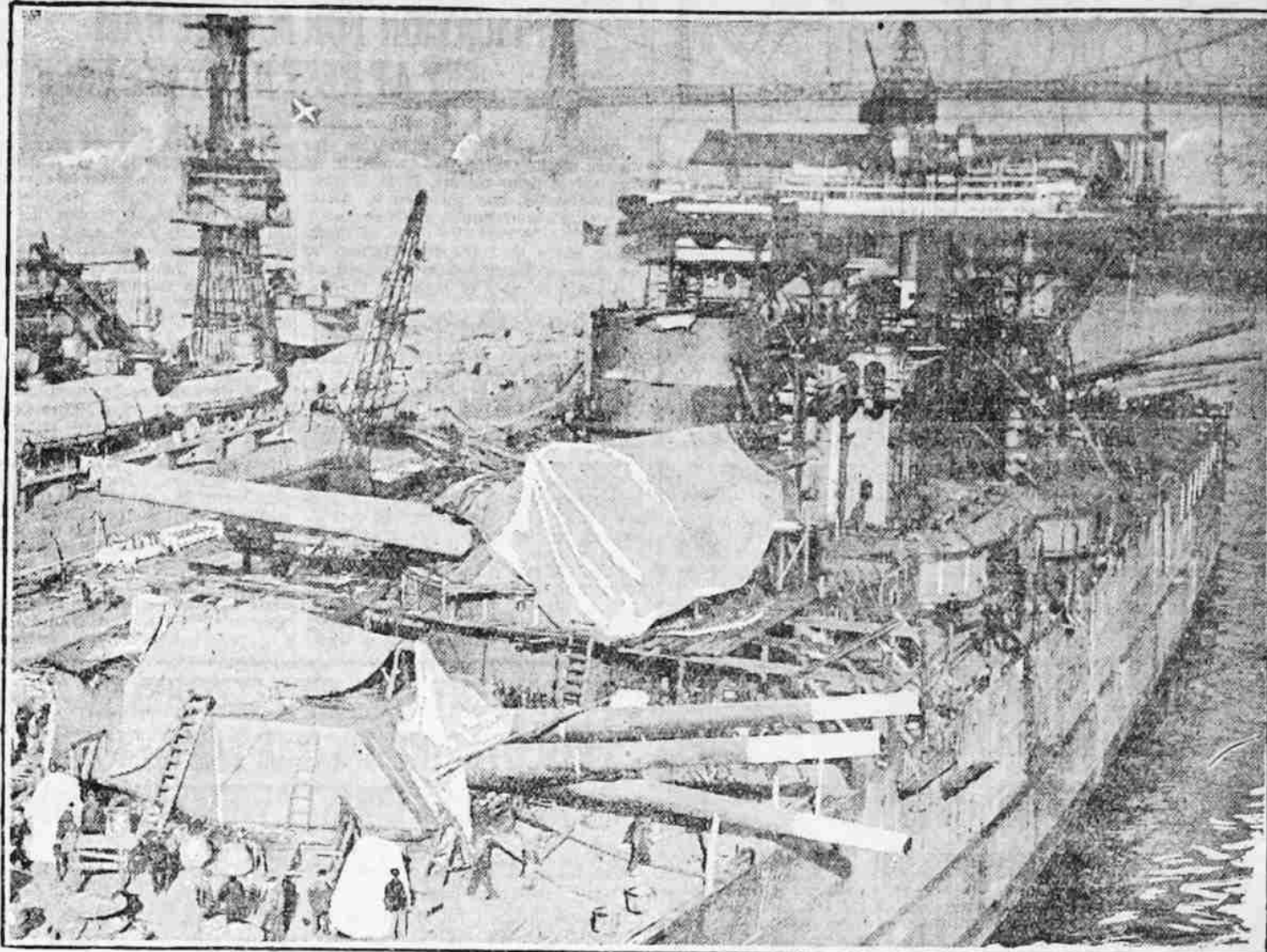
The German people by this time know they were the victims of a military-mad ruler and a percentage of them may not be opposed to the former war lord facing a tribunal and receiving the condemnation which is inflicted.

We believe the kaiser should be tried if for no other purpose than to make an official record of the part he took in forcing war on the world.

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K. C. PLAN CAMPAIGN. NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 2.—Delegates to the supreme assembly of the Fourth Degree, Knights of Columbus, today discussed plans for a widespread campaign to promote Americanization, education and patriotism and to fight Bolshevism. John H. Reddin, of Denver, Colo., is president of the assembly.

## PRIZE U. S. SUPERDREADNOUGHT NEARS COMPLETION



The superdreadnought U. S. S. Tennessee is nearing completion at the New York navy yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., where she was built. She was launched April 30, 1919 and when completed will be one of the largest and most powerful battleships afloat. The Tennessee is 624 feet long and 97 feet wide at the extreme. Displacement is 32,000 tons; indicated horsepower, 28,000 and speed 21 knots per hour. The ship will be oil burning and electrically driven. Armament will consist of 12 14-inch guns, 14 5-inch guns and 4 6-pounders, in addition to torpedo tubes. Fifty-eight officers and 1024 men will make up the crew.

## BOYS AND GIRLS CLUB AWARDS LIVESTOCK SHOW

Of the many features of great interest to the public at large connected with the First Annual Ogden Livestock show to be held at Ogden January 8th, 9th and 10th, perhaps the greatest in actual human interest in the individual judging contest in the Boys and Girls club division.

"This contest is open to any boy under eighteen years of age who has not taken part previously in any college or interstate judging contest," explained R. C. Evans of the Weber club, who is secretary of the show. Mr. Evans continued: "This is done to guarantee that the contestant is a simple pure amateur, totally without any former experience in the judging of cattle, sheep and hogs. The prizes offered are very attractive. Thirty dollars will be awarded, divided into a first prize of \$15.00, a second of \$10.00 and a third of \$5.00. This means that at least three future stockmen will go home smiling and proud at the tribute to their study and powers of observation."

"No contestant will be permitted to inspect the livestock at the show prior to the contest," said Mr. Evans, further explaining the rules, "and any transgression of the rule will bar the offender from the contest. Each youth will be allowed fifteen minutes to make his observations, record his placing and write any memoranda he may desire. A timekeeper will notify him three minutes before his time is up, and when his fifteen minutes have elapsed he must hand in his card at once. Each contestant will appear singly before the judge, where he will have two minutes to give his reasons for his placing of each class of livestock. He will not be permitted to hold any paper, card or any device which may be of assistance to him while giving his reasons before the judge. He will, however, be handed his own card which he formerly prepared to which he may refer while giving reasons."

According to the rules governing the entire show there shall be no conferring, either among contestants, or between the contestants and spectators, while the judging contest is in progress.

The classes of stock to be judged are beef cattle, hogs and sheep. Each class shall be made up of four animals. It promises to be a complete test of all that the youth has learned during his comparatively limited experience with the livestock industry.

This contest will follow the method of rating that obtains at all shows of this kind: When the contestant appears before the judge his card, upon which he has already made his rating of the exhibit, is handed to the judge. The latter makes a note of the card and grades it according to his judgment of the particular exhibit. Fifty points shall constitute a perfect mark for placing and fifty points a perfect grade for reasons. The contestants must report to the superintendent at the stockyards on Thursday morning, January 8th, at which time they will be assigned a number and given final complete instructions.

"This contest is designed along both educational lines for the contestants and interest for the spectator," said Mr. Evans, in summing up his interview. "It is one of the high grade plans formulated by the management of the show, and is proving one of the most popular ideas. Everything humanly possible is being done to make the Ogden Livestock show the greatest exhibit of its kind ever attempted, and greatest enthusiasm is expressed by those in charge over its certain success."

Get my prices on hay, straw, grain of all kinds, flour and potatoes, any quantity. Warehouse 2466-2468 Wall Ave. Phone 457 or 176. O. F. Mitchell, 503 Eccles Bldg.

Capital and labor have a perfect understanding on fighting.

## France Expecting Great Influx of American Students

PARIS, Dec. 16.—Next year is likely to see a great influx of American students to French universities, in the opinion of H. S. Krans, secretary of the American University Union in Europe. Mr. Krans' new Paris headquarters, facing the Luxembourg Gardens, are being fitted up to receive and advise seekers after knowledge from overseas.

Founded shortly after America's entrance in the war, by fifteen of the leading American universities and colleges, the union now has 33 American learned institutions on its membership list, including Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, Princeton and other leading universities and colleges throughout the United States.

"Paris is destined to become the brain of the world," said Mr. Krans to a correspondent of the Associated Press. "German universities will be largely avoided by Americans. Dogged determination was shown by one New York student who arrived here with the problem how to board and live on six francs a day. Through the medium of the Union, a French landlady gave him a small room for two francs a day. The young man cooks his own meals, and is 'passing rich' on four francs a day."

French teachers and students are constant and eager inquirers at the Union's Paris home. Many of them are anxious to take a course of studies in the United States. Fourteen French students are already studying in American universities on free scholarships from a fund collected by 6,000 American students in recognition of the hospitality extended to them by French universities during the war.

The Society for American Fellowships in French universities is planning to send 20 Americans each year to the Sorbonne and other French seats of learning; nor will the Alsatian university of Strasbourg be neglected. Twenty-five scholarships for American girls in France are already filled.

I buy Liberty bonds at highest prices. If you have bonds for sale see me. J. J. Brummitt, 2417 Hudson avenue. Phone 59.

The greatest reduction in recent years has taken place "on the hip."

## Water Famine in Montreal Relieved in Time to Save Many

MONTREAL, Jan. 2.—A water famine here resulting from a strike of engineers at the municipal water works was relieved today after lives of patients in steam heated hospitals had been endangered by lack of heat during zero weather and holes had been bored in the ice of a canal lest firemen be unable to prevent a conflagration if a serious fire started.

Today a private company which supplies outlying districts turned its surplus into the city mains and Mayor Martin began to hire new engineers after an unsuccessful attempt to placate the strikers who went out for higher wages yesterday. It was reported tonight that the engineers of the private company contemplated going out also.

Attempts to induce the police and the firemen to strike in sympathy with the engineers were unsuccessful. Policemen, who were approached by strikers said that they were far too busy trying to prevent conditions due to the strike, from becoming worse.

The meagre supply of private water became available at hospitals today just in time. Water for drinking purposes, which had been stored in bottles before the strike was nearly exhausted. A conference of all the doctors in the city was in session at city hall on measures designed to prevent serious mortality, when the faucets began to run again. The supply however, was slight. There was not enough to adequately heat the hospitals.

## James F. Armour Kills Young Son and Shoots Self

PASADENA, Cal., Jan. 2.—James F. Armour, a realty dealer, today shot and killed his 14-year-old son, James Cochran Armour, while the latter lay in bed on a sleeping porch at the Armour home in one of the best residence districts here, and then shot and killed himself, according to the police.

Germany evidently believes that "hard work will make one forget his misfortunes."

## Motor Traffic Almost Banished from Dublin Because of Permits

DUBLIN, Jan. 2.—Motor traffic has been almost completely banished from the streets of Dublin and numerous other Irish cities and towns as a result of the government's order requiring owners and drivers of all kinds of automobiles to obtain permits from the police to operate their cars.

The automobile owners were willing to apply for permits, and had no difficulty in obtaining them, but the drivers, some of whom anticipated failure to convince the police of their freedom from Sinn Féin sympathies, refused to do so. A few owners whose chauffeurs refused to apply for permits dismissed them, and the men made a Trades Union matter of it. They have invited sympathetic strikes by all transport workers.

The situation amounts to a wholesale strike of the motor drivers. Since the order became effective there have been no cars on the streets except those driven by their owners. Most Dublin traders had adopted motor traction for the delivery of their goods to customers. Failure to get drivers has interfered with trade. The newspapers in the evening reach their readers much later than usual for the same reason.

A deputation from the Motorists' Union went to London but they failed to move the government from its decision. The government regards its order as necessary to prevent criminals from using fast cars in which to escape after committing a crime.

## Private Killed and Constable Dying As Pistol Fight Result

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 2.—Private R. H. Crie of the 19th United States Infantry is dead and Constable Sam Stepp is momentarily expected to die as a result of a pistol fight last night when Stepp attempted to arrest two soldiers. Stepp said the soldiers had been pointed out to him as participants in a hold-up of the night before.

Private R. Gaddy of the 19th Infantry was arrested and is held for investigation. The soldiers were stationed at Camp Courchesne, north of El Paso.

## Birthday Party

Twenty-four years ago Sunday, January 4th, Utah became a State

Spend her birthday at one of the oldest and best known Summer and Winter Resorts, The

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"Twenty Minutes from Ogden"

The World's Greatest Soprano

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## SALT LAKE TABERNACLE

Friday Evening Jan. 9, 1920

Assisted by MAYO WADLER, America's Own Violinist

Prices: \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, (Plus War Tax)

Tickets on sale Monday, Jan. 5, 1920, at the Bureau of Information

Mail Orders will be taken care of earlier

Auspices Tabernacle Choir, EDW. P. KIMBALL, Mgr.

Ogden patrons can leave Ogden on Bamberger train at 6:30 P. M. and return leaving Salt Lake at 11:15 P. M.